1: Karsten--106-107 (1916-18) 1935 Jivaro
M6, 285 (1928-29)

"The Jibaros use baskets of two kinds, both being plaited of a vine which the Indian call kâpi. Baskets of the kind called changina are simpler. These baskets are used solely by the women when they carry home manioc, sweet potatoes, and certain other fruits from the fields. Although the men have to make them, it is not considered proper that they should use them, since such fruits as are regarded as 'women' cannot be carried home by the men. On the other hand, the vine kâpi itself is a 'man', and therefore the basket made of it can only be made by a man. The other basket, which is called tukupi, is made of the same material but with greater care. It is the kind of basket which is kept hanging from the ceiling and in which the men keep such articles of clothing, ornaments, etc. which are easily attacked and destroyed [107] by insects. For this reason it is lined inside with banana leaves, so that there are no holes through which insects can penetrate, and it is provided with a cover of the same material as the basket itself."

4: Up de Graff--220-221 (1897) 1923 Jivaro
285

"Grouped at the door under the shade [221] of a pántam (banana plant--Jívaro) are half a dozen women making baskets. They manipulate the split rattans with ease and dexterity, weaving intricate patterns, and producing baskets of great strength. They are made in pairs, one set slightly smaller than the other; the larger is then lined with a specially tough palm-leaf and the smaller is placed inside it. The two are then sewn together round the top, and a cover, composed of another pair of baskets is hinged to the first. The result is a durable, rainproof receptacle, which is used for packing anything and everything, or for storing household goods; those which are destined for packing only are made three feet high and two feet broad. I learned the art of making them myself on the Yasuní, and the knowledge stood me in good stead."

26: Brüning--70 [6] (1902) 1928 Jívaro
116, 462, 482, 285

Women as well as men (if the latter stoop to carry a load at all) carry their loads in baskets rather low on the back by means of a belt which is placed on the head.

There are two types of baskets. One kind, chiefly used by women, is an oval basket, about 40 cm. long, 30 cm. wide, and 30 cm. deep. The other basket is almost exclusively used by the men and serves as a storage place for their belongings. It is about 25 cm. wide and just as deep. It has a double wall and a leaf insulation between, so that it is waterproof. Moreover, it has a cover. These baskets are carried in the hand by means of a short handle. Both basket types are made of split bamboo.

28: Tessman--354 (No date) 1930 Jivaro
116, 285, 462

Plaited mats (tšintšak-piaki) are made for the beds of the adolescents. The men plait the baskets, which, as a rule, are made in hexagonal meshes. They have carrying baskets (like the two shown upper left on Plate 68) and storage baskets which are more finely made and lined with leaves. Such a basket with cover is shown lower left on Plate 68. There are also smaller baskets of this kind. For the cruder baskets they use material coming from the Carludovica palmata (tšankin), for the finer baskets the material comes from the Carludovica trigona (kapi). A funnel-shaped basket done in a different technique is shown lower left on Plate 68. In this one they keep fish and carry them home.

34:Harner E-4, 5 (1956-1969)1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

beer making, while shorter ones store the water with which the men rinse their mouths upon arising and after eating. Other gourds are cut in half and perforated to serve as sieves in straining manioc fibers out of the beer. Tree gourds are used by men as canteens for carrying the thick beer mash when hunting or traveling far.

Three kinds of baskets are made, all by the men: a plaited openwork basket used primarily for carrying and storing food; a wickerwork type for carrying fish; and a relatively insect-proof plaited and double-walled basket with a banana leaf lining and a cover for storing featherwork and other personal effects. Matting is unknown.

Virtually every adult male possesses at least one firearm for hunting and fighting. While there are a few ancient Winchester .44 carbines obtained from the Achuara, almost all the guns are Spanish-made muzzle-loading shotguns of recent manufacture secured primarily from trading partners dwelling in the region of white contact in the Río Upano Valley.

Most of the Winchester carbines, although originally pump-action weapons, are so worn that they can function only as single-shot weapons. For fighting, they are loaded with highly valued .44 pistol cartridges obtained through native trading partners from the Achuara, who in turn secure the cartridges from other trading partners in Peru. For hunting, the cartridges are simply reloaded with black powder and shot, and the cartridge primer is replaced with the type used on muzzle-loading shotguns.

The shotguns, percussion-cap weapons usually with a 20-gauge bore, are much preferred over the Winchesters for hunting and also are much more plentiful throughout the tribe due to their steady acquisition by means of the native trading partnerships. They are loaded with black powder

34:Harner E-4, 5 (1956-1969)1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

142
291
302
415
273
285
[312]
[482]

4. Woman carrying gourd water container and a basket of freshly peeled sweet manioc roots (Río Sepa, 1956–57).

[412]

5. Woman chopping up sweet manioc prior to boiling it as the first step in making beer (Río Cusuimi, 1956–57).

6. Stirring the boiled manioc with a wooden paddle. This is done in conjunction with mastication to prepare the mash for fermentation (Río Sepa, 1956–57).

[412]

34:Harner E-4, 5 (1956-1969)1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

7. Mashing chonta palm fruits with a wooden mortar and pestle preparatory to making chonta fruit beer. The metal cup is the author's (Río Cusuimi, 1956–57).

273
415
291
516
462
857
177
123
285